

ON A QUESTION OF LANDIS AND OLEINIK

TU NGUYEN

ABSTRACT. Let $P = \partial_t + \partial_i(a^{ij}\partial_j)$ be a backward parabolic operator. It is shown that under certain conditions on $\{a^{ij}\}$, if u satisfies $|Pu| \leq C(|u| + |\nabla u|)$, $|u(x, t)| \lesssim e^{C|x|^2}$ in $\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T]$ and $|u(x, 0)| \lesssim e^{-M|x|^2}$ for all $M > 0$, then u vanishes identically in $\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T]$.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let P be a backward parabolic operator on \mathbb{R}^n ,

$$Pu = \partial_t u + \operatorname{div}(A \nabla u)$$

where $A(x, t) = (a^{ij}(x, t))_{i,j=1}^n$ is a real, symmetric matrix such that for some $\lambda > 0$,

$$(1) \quad \lambda |\xi|^2 \leq a^{ij}(x, t) \xi_i \xi_j \leq \lambda^{-1} |\xi|^2 \quad \text{for all } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

It was conjectured by Landis and Oleinik [10] that if $Pu = b(x, t) \cdot \nabla u + a(x, t)u$ in $\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T]$ and $|u(x, 0)| \lesssim e^{-|x|^{2+\epsilon}}$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ then $u \equiv 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T]$, provided A, b and c satisfy appropriate conditions at infinity.

Escuriaza, Kenig, Ponce and Vega [2] showed that this is true when P is the backward heat operator (i.e. $A(x, t) \equiv \operatorname{Id}$) and b and c are bounded. They also obtained a similar result when the domain is $\mathbb{R}_+^n \times [0, T]$. The aim of this paper is to extend these results to parabolic operators with variable coefficients.

Theorem 1.1. *Suppose that $\{a^{ij}\}$ satisfy the ellipticity condition (1), and for some $\epsilon > 0$*

$$\begin{aligned} |\nabla_x a^{ij}(x, t)| &\lesssim \langle x \rangle^{-1-\epsilon}, \quad |\partial_t a^{ij}(x, t)| \lesssim 1, \\ |a^{ij}(x, t) - a^{ij}(x, s)| &\lesssim \langle x \rangle^{-1} |t - s|^{1/2}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n; \quad t, s \in [0, T]. \end{aligned}$$

Assume that u satisfies the inequalities

$$|Pu| \leq C(|u| + |\nabla u|) \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T]$$

and

$$|u(x, t)| \lesssim e^{C|x|^2} \quad \forall (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T],$$

for some $C > 0$. Then

1. *If $|u(x, 0)| \lesssim e^{-M|x|^2}$ for all $M > 0$, then $u \equiv 0$.*
2. *If $u(x, 0) \not\equiv 0$ then there exists $M > 0$ such that if $|x| > M$,*

$$\int_{B(x, 1)} |u(y, 0)|^2 dy \gtrsim e^{-M|x|^2 \log|x|} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{B(x, |x|/2)} |u(y, 0)|^2 dy \gtrsim e^{-M|x|^2}.$$

We also obtain a similar result where the domain is a half-space.

Theorem 1.2. Let $\mathbb{R}_+^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x_1 > 0\}$. Suppose that $\{a^{ij}\}$ satisfy the ellipticity condition (1), and for some $\epsilon > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} |\nabla_x a^{ij}(x, t)| &\lesssim \langle x \rangle^{-1-\epsilon}, \quad |\partial_t a^{ij}(x, t)| \lesssim 1, \\ |a^{ij}(x, t) - a^{ij}(x, s)| &\lesssim \langle x \rangle^{-1} |t - s|^{1/2}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}_+^n; \quad t, s \in [0, T]. \end{aligned}$$

Assume that u satisfies the inequalities

$$|Pu| \leq C(|u| + |\nabla u|) \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}_+^n \times [0, T]$$

and

$$|u(x, t)| \lesssim e^{C|x|^2} \quad \forall (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}_+^n \times [0, T],$$

for some $C > 0$. Then

1. If $|u(x, 0)| \lesssim e^{C|x|^2 - Mx_1^2}$ for all $M > 0$, then $u \equiv 0$.
2. If $u(\cdot, 0) \not\equiv 0$ then there exists $M > 0$ such that if $R > M$,

$$\int_{B(Re_1, 1)} |u(y, 0)|^2 dy \gtrsim e^{-MR^2 \log R} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{B(Re_1, R/2)} |u(y, 0)|^2 dy \gtrsim e^{-MR^2}.$$

The proof in [2] for the heat operator used a Carleman inequality together with a scaling argument to show $u(x, 0)$ has a doubling property which implies that

$$\int_{B(x, |x|/2)} |u(y, 0)|^2 dy \gtrsim e^{-M|x|^2}$$

for some $M > 0$. This argument breaks down in the variable coefficients case, as it requires a uniform bound on $\|\nabla a_{x_0, R}^{ij}\|_{L^\infty}$ where $a_{x_0, R}^{ij}(x, t) = a^{ij}(x_0 + Rx, R^2t)$ and $R > |x_0|$.

To prove the first part of Theorem 1.1, we first show that if $|u(x, 0)| \lesssim e^{-M|x|^2}$ for all $M > 0$ then there exists $T_0 \in [0, T]$ such that for any $M \geq 0$,

$$\int_0^{T_0} \int_{B(x, |x|/2)} u^2(y, t) dy dt \lesssim e^{-M|x|^2} \quad \text{if } |x| \geq R_M.$$

Then we show that if $u(\cdot, 0) \not\equiv 0$, for any $T_0 \in [0, T]$, the following lower bound holds

$$\int_0^{T_0} \int_{B(x, |x|/2)} u^2(y, t) dy dt \gtrsim e^{-C_2|x|^2}$$

where $C_2 = C_2(T_0, u) \geq 0$. (a similar bound for the Schrödinger equation was proved in [3].) Thus, we must have $u(\cdot, 0) \equiv 0$, which then implies $u \equiv 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T]$. The proof of Theorem 1.2 follows the same argument, using anisotropic Carleman inequalities instead, as now u decays in the direction of x_1 only.

We would like to mention a unique continuation result of [6, 7]. Let u be a solution of the inequality $|Pu| \leq M(|u| + |\nabla u|)$ in $B(0, 1) \times [0, T]$ which vanishes to infinite order at 0, i.e. $|u(x, 0)| \leq C_k |x|^k$ for all $k \geq 0$, $\forall x \in B(0, 1)$. Then $u(\cdot, 0) \equiv 0$ in $B(0, 1)$. We have benefited from the Carleman inequalities and ideas contained in these papers, and also from those of [8, 5, 4, 3, 2].

Details of the proofs of Theorem 1.1 and 1.2 are in section 2 and 3, respectively. The proofs of the Carleman inequalities used in section 2 and 3 will be gathered in section 4, together with other auxiliary lemmas.

Acknowledgement. I would like to thank my thesis advisor Carlos Kenig for suggesting the problem, and for his invaluable guidance and support.

2. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

We first remark that by considering $P_r = \partial_t + \operatorname{div}(A_r \nabla)$ where $a_r^{ij}(x, t) = a^{ij}(rx, r^2t)$ and $u_r(x, t) = u(rx, r^2t)$ for suitably small $r > 0$, we can assume that the constant C in the hypothesis of Theorem 1.1 is as small as we like, say $C \leq \lambda^5/100$, and that $|\partial_t a^{ij}(x, t)| \leq C$. Furthermore, we can take $T = 1$.

2.1. Upper bound. In this section we will adapt the arguments of [4] to show that under the hypothesis of Theorem 1.1, there exists $T_0 > 0$ such that for any $M > 0$, if $|x| \geq R_M > 0$

$$(2) \quad |u(x, t)| + |\nabla u(x, t)| \lesssim e^{-M|x|^2} \text{ for all } t \in [0, T_0].$$

First, we prove the weaker bound

$$(3) \quad |u(x, t)| + |\nabla u(x, t)| \lesssim e^{-M|x|^2} \text{ if } 0 \leq t \lesssim M^{-1}.$$

(Note that the time interval of this weaker bound shrinks as $M \rightarrow \infty$.) Then we combine this bound with $M = 2$ and another Carleman inequality to obtain (2).

2.1.1. First step. We will use the following Carleman inequality of [6].

Lemma 2.1. *Suppose $a^{ij}(0, 0) = \delta_{ij}$ and $|a^{ij}(x, t) - a^{ij}(y, s)| \leq L(|x - y| + |s - t|^{1/2})$. Then there is a constant $N = N(n, \lambda, L) > 0$ such that for any $\alpha \geq 2$ there is a positive function $\sigma : (0, \frac{4}{\alpha}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ satisfying*

$$N^{-1} \leq \frac{\sigma(t)}{t} \leq 1$$

so that if $v \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, \frac{2}{\alpha}))$ and $0 < a < 1/\alpha$, then

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} (\alpha^2 v^2 + \alpha \sigma_a |\nabla v|^2) \sigma_a^{-\alpha} G_a dx dt \leq N \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} \sigma_a^{1-\alpha} |Pv|^2 G_a dx dt \\ & + \sigma(a)^{-\alpha} \left[-\frac{a}{N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla v(x, 0)|^2 G_a(x, 0) dx + \alpha N \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2(x, 0) G_a(x, 0) dx \right] \\ & + \alpha^\alpha N^\alpha \sup_{t \geq 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (v^2 + |\nabla v|^2) dx \end{aligned}$$

Here $G_a(x, t) = (t + a)^{-n/2} e^{-|x|^2/4(t+a)}$ and $\sigma_a(t) = \sigma(t + a)$.

Since the hypothesis of the lemma requires $a^{ij}(0, 0) = \delta_{ij}$, we first need to make a change of variable. Let $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $|x_0| \gtrsim 1$. Let $S = A(x_0, 0)^{1/2}$, $z_0 = S^{-1}x_0$, $\tilde{u}(x, t) = u(Sx, t)$ and $\tilde{A}(x, t) = S^{-1}A(Sx, t)S^{-1}$. Then $\tilde{A}(z_0, 0) = \operatorname{Id}$ and

$$\partial_t \tilde{u} + \operatorname{div}(\tilde{A} \nabla \tilde{u})|_{(x, t)} = \partial_t u + \operatorname{div}(A \nabla u)|_{(Sx, t)}.$$

Let \tilde{u}_R be a rescale of \tilde{u} centered at z_0 , $\tilde{u}_R(x, t) = \tilde{u}(z_0 + Rx, R^2t)$ where $R = \lambda|x_0|/4$. Then \tilde{u}_R satisfies

$$|P_R \tilde{u}_R| \leq R^2 |\tilde{u}_R| + R |\nabla \tilde{u}_R|$$

where $P_R = \partial_t + \operatorname{div}(\tilde{A}_R \nabla)$, and $\tilde{A}_R(x, t) = \tilde{A}(z_0 + Rx, R^2t)$.

From the hypothesis of Theorem 1.1 and our choice of R , it is easy to see that

$$|\nabla \tilde{a}_R^{ij}(x, t)| \lesssim 1, |\tilde{a}_R^{ij}(x, t) - \tilde{a}_R^{ij}(x, s)| \lesssim |t - s|^{1/2}$$

in $B(0, 2) \times [0, 1/R^2]$. Furthermore, $\tilde{A}_R(0, 0) = \tilde{A}(z_0, 0) = \text{Id}$. Thus, we can apply Lemma 2.1 to P_R and $v = \tilde{u}_R \psi(x) \varphi(t)$, where $\chi_{[0, 1/\alpha]} \leq \varphi \leq \chi_{[0, 2/\alpha]}$ and $\chi_{B(0, 1)} \leq \psi \leq \chi_{B(0, 2)}$ are bump functions, $\alpha \geq 2R^2$ is a positive constant to be chosen. Let $E = B(0, 2) \times [0, 2/\alpha] \setminus B(0, 1) \times [0, 1/\alpha]$ then

$$|P_R v| \leq R^2 |v| + R |\nabla v| + \alpha(|\tilde{u}_R| + |\nabla \tilde{u}_R|) \chi_E.$$

Hence, by Lemma 2.1,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} (\alpha^2 v^2 + \alpha \sigma_a |\nabla v|^2) \sigma_a^{-\alpha} G_a dx dt &\lesssim N \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} \sigma_a^{1-\alpha} (R^2 |v| + R |\nabla v|)^2 G_a dx dt + \\ &\quad N \int_E \sigma_a^{1-\alpha} \alpha^2 (|\tilde{u}_R| + |\nabla \tilde{u}_R|)^2 G_a dx dt + \\ &\quad \alpha^\alpha N^\alpha \sup_{t \geq 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (v^2 + |\nabla v|^2) dx + \\ &\quad \alpha N \sigma(a)^{-\alpha} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2(x, 0) G_a dx. \end{aligned}$$

If $\alpha \geq 2NR^2$ then the first term on the right hand side can be absorbed by the left hand side. Also, $\sigma_a(t)^{-\alpha} G_a(x, t) \leq N^\alpha \alpha^{\alpha + \frac{n}{2}}$ in E , and $|\tilde{u}_R| + |\nabla \tilde{u}_R| \lesssim e^{CR^2}$ by hypothesis on u and Lemma 4.1 in the Appendix. Thus, we obtain

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} (\alpha^2 v^2 + \alpha \sigma_a |\nabla v|^2) \sigma_a^{-\alpha} G_a dx dt \lesssim N^\alpha \alpha^{\alpha + \frac{n}{2}} e^{2CR^2} + \alpha N \sigma(a)^{-\alpha} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2(x, 0) G_a dx.$$

Let $\rho = \frac{1}{Ne}$, and $a = \frac{\rho^2}{2\alpha}$. Then

$$\sigma_a(t)^{-\alpha+1} G_a(x, t) \geq \alpha^{\alpha + \frac{n}{2} - 1} N^{2\alpha+n-2} \quad \text{in } B(0, 2\rho) \times [0, \frac{\rho^2}{2\alpha}]$$

and

$$\sigma(a)^{-\alpha} G_a(x, 0) \leq N^\alpha a^{-\alpha - \frac{n}{2}} = (2\alpha e^2)^{\alpha + \frac{n}{2}} N^{3\alpha+n} \quad \text{for all } x.$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^{\alpha + \frac{n}{2}} N^{2\alpha+n-2} \int_{B(0, 2\rho) \times [0, \frac{\rho^2}{2\alpha}]} (v^2 + |\nabla v|^2) dx dt &\lesssim N^\alpha \alpha^{\alpha + \frac{n}{2}} e^{2CR^2} \\ &\quad + \alpha^{\alpha + \frac{n}{2} + 1} (2e)^{2\alpha+n} N^{3\alpha+n+1} \int_{B(0, 2)} v^2(x, 0) dx \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\int_{B(0, 2\rho) \times [0, \frac{\rho^2}{2\alpha}]} (v^2 + |\nabla v|^2) dx dt \lesssim N^{2-\alpha-n} e^{2CR^2} + \alpha (2e)^{2\alpha+n} N^{\alpha+3} \int_{B(0, 2)} v^2(x, 0) dx.$$

We now choose $\alpha = MR^2$ then the first term in the right hand side is bounded by e^{-MR^2} . The second term is also bounded by e^{-MR^2} by the decay hypothesis on $u(\cdot, 0)$. Thus, for any $M > 2N$,

$$\int_{B(0, 2\rho) \times [0, \frac{\rho^2}{2MR^2}]} (v^2 + |\nabla v|^2) dx dt \lesssim e^{-MR^2}.$$

By Lemma 4.1, this implies

$$|v| + |\nabla v| \lesssim e^{-MR^2} \quad \text{in } B(0, \rho) \times [0, \frac{\rho^2}{4MR^2}].$$

Undoing the change of variable, we get

$$|u(x_0, t)| + |\nabla u(x_0, t)| \lesssim e^{-MR^2} \quad \text{if } 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\rho^2}{4M}.$$

This proves (3).

2.1.2. Second step.

Lemma 2.2. *Let ϵ be the constant in the hypothesis of Theorem 1.1. Let*

$$G(x, t) = \exp(c(T - t)|x| + |x|^2)$$

where $0 \leq c \leq R^{1+\epsilon/8}$. Then for any $v \in C_c^\infty(\{R \leq |x| \leq R^{1+\epsilon/8}\} \times [0, T])$, the following inequality holds

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\lambda^2}{4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} v^2 G dx dt + \frac{\lambda^2}{4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} |\nabla v|^2 G dx dt \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} |Pv|^2 G dx dt \\ & + \lambda^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla v(x, T)|^2 G(x, T) dx + R^{2+\epsilon/4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2(x, 0) G(x, 0) dx, \end{aligned}$$

provided $R \gtrsim 1$.

This Carleman inequality is an extension of a Carleman inequality in [4] to the case of variable coefficients. As $\{a^{ij}\}$ are no longer constants, it is necessary to put a restriction on the support of v (compared with [4].) We will prove this inequality in the Appendix. We now deduce (2) from (3) and Lemma 2.2.

Proposition 2.3. *Suppose that u is as in the hypothesis of Theorem 1.1, and $|u(x, 0)| \lesssim e^{-M|x|^2}$ for all $M > 0$. Let $T = \rho^2/8N$, where ρ and N are as above. Then for all $M > 0$,*

$$|u(x, t)| + |\nabla u(x, t)| \lesssim e^{-M|x|^2}$$

for all $t \in [0, T/4]$.

Proof. Fix $M > 0$. Let

$$v(x, t) = u(x, t)\theta(x)$$

where

$$\theta(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } |x| < R - 1 \text{ or } |x| > MR + 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } R < |x| < MR \end{cases}$$

Since

$$Pv = \theta Pu + 2 \langle A \nabla u, \nabla \theta \rangle + u \Delta \theta,$$

it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} |Pv| & \leq C\theta(|u| + |\nabla u|) + 2\lambda^{-1}|\nabla u||\nabla \theta| + |u\Delta \theta| \\ & \leq C(|v| + |\nabla v|) + |u|(C|\nabla \theta| + |\Delta \theta|) + 2\lambda^{-1}|\nabla u||\nabla \theta| \\ & \leq C(|v| + |\nabla v|) + C'(|u| + |\nabla u|)\chi_E \end{aligned}$$

where $E = (\{R - 1 < |x| < R\} \cup \{MR < |x| < MR + 1\}) \times [0, T]$, $C' \leq 4\lambda^{-1}$.

Choose $c = MR/T$. Then for large R , $c \leq R^{1+\epsilon/8}$ and $\text{supp } v \subset \{R \leq |x| \leq R^{1+\epsilon/8}\}$. Thus, we can apply the previous lemma to v to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (v^2 + |\nabla v|^2) G dx dt &\lesssim \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla v(x, T)|^2 G(x, T) dx + R^{2+\epsilon/4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2(x, 0) G(x, 0) dx \\ &\quad + \int_E (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) G dx dt. \end{aligned}$$

In the previous subsection, we have shown that

$$|u(x, t)| + |\nabla u(x, t)| \lesssim e^{-2N|x|^2} \text{ for all } t \in [0, T].$$

Hence, as $G(x, T) = e^{|x|^2}$, we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla v(x, T)|^2 G dx \lesssim 1.$$

Since $|u(x, 0)| \lesssim e^{-2M|x|^2}$ and $G(x, 0) \leq e^{(M+1)|x|^2}$ if $|x| \geq R$ by our choice of c , it follows that

$$R^{2+\epsilon/4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2(x, 0) G dx \lesssim 1.$$

In $\{MR < |x| < MR + 1\}$, $G(x, t) \leq e^{2|x|^2}$, hence,

$$\int_0^T \int_{MR < |x| < MR+1} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) G dx dt \lesssim R^{n-1}.$$

In $\{R - 1 < |x| < R\}$, $G(x, t) \leq e^{(M+1)R^2}$, so

$$\int_0^T \int_{R-1 < |x| < R} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) G dx dt \lesssim e^{(M+2)R^2}.$$

Thus,

$$\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (v^2 + |\nabla v|^2) G dx dt \lesssim e^{(M+2)R^2}.$$

As $G(x, t) \geq e^{4MR^2}$ in $\{6R \leq |x| \leq 7R\} \times [0, T/2]$, this implies

$$\int_0^{T/2} \int_{6R \leq |x| \leq 7R} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) dx dt \lesssim e^{-MR^2},$$

provided $R \geq R_M$. This and Lemma 4.1 prove the proposition. \square

2.2. Lower Bound. In this subsection, assuming $u(\cdot, 0) \not\equiv 0$, we will show that the following lower bound holds for any $T \leq 1$,

$$(4) \quad \int_0^T \int_{R < |x| < 2R} u^2(x, 0) dx \gtrsim e^{-C_2 R^2}$$

To prove this, we first adapt arguments of [1] and [8] to show that there exists $s > 0$, such that for small t , we have

$$(5) \quad \int_{R < |x| < 2R} u^2(x, t) dx \gtrsim e^{-R^s}.$$

Then we use this bound together with a bootstrap argument to obtain (4).

2.2.1. *First step.* Since $u(\cdot, 0) \not\equiv 0$, we can suppose that,

$$\int_{B(e_1, \rho\lambda/4)} u^2(x, 0) dx \neq 0.$$

Here ρ is a positive constant to be chosen. By using Lemma 4.2, and multiplying u by a constant if necessary, we can assume that

$$(6) \quad \int_{B(e_1, \rho\lambda/2)} u^2(x, t) dx \geq L$$

if t is small enough. Here L is a large constant to be chosen.

We will use the doubling property of $u(\cdot, 0)$ proved by Escauriaza, Fernández and Vessella. We present their arguments here in the form that we need. Let $x_0 = |x_0|e_1$, and v be as in section 2.1. As before, if $\alpha \geq 2NR^2$ the following inequality holds

$$(7) \quad \begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} (\alpha^2 v^2 + \alpha \sigma_a |\nabla v|^2) \sigma_a^{-\alpha} G_a dx dt \leq N^\alpha \alpha^{\alpha + \frac{n}{2}} e^{CR^2} + \\ & \sigma(a)^{-\alpha} \left[-\frac{a}{N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla v(x, 0)|^2 G_a dx + \alpha N \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2(x, 0) G_a dx \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Let $\rho = \frac{1}{Ne}$ and $0 < a \leq \rho^2/2\alpha$. Then,

$$(8) \quad \begin{aligned} \alpha^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} v^2 \sigma_a^{-\alpha} G_a & \geq \alpha^2 \int_0^{\rho^2/\alpha} dt \int_{B(0, 2\rho)} (t+a)^{-\alpha - \frac{n}{2}} e^{-\rho^2/(t+a)} v^2(x, t) dx \\ & \geq N_\rho \alpha^2 \int_a^{a+\rho^2/\alpha} s^{-\alpha - \frac{n}{2}} e^{-\rho^2/s} ds \int_{B(0, \rho)} v^2(x, 0) dx \\ & \geq N_\rho \alpha^2 \int_{\rho^2/2\alpha}^{\rho^2/\alpha} s^{-\alpha - \frac{n}{2}} e^{-\rho^2/s} ds \int_{B(0, \rho)} v^2(x, 0) dx \\ & \geq \frac{N_\rho \alpha^{\alpha + \frac{n}{2} + 1} N^{2\alpha}}{2} \int_{B(0, \rho)} v^2(x, 0) dx. \end{aligned}$$

(we have used Lemma 4.2 in the second inequality. N_ρ is the constant appears in that lemma.) Here, α has to satisfy

$$\rho^2/\alpha \leq N_\rho^{-1} \min \left\{ R^{-2}, 1/\log \left(\frac{N_\rho \int_{B(0, 1) \times [0, R^{-2}]} v^2(x, t) dx dt}{\int_{B(0, \rho)} v^2(x, 0) dx} \right) \right\}$$

As $|v(x, t)| \lesssim e^{CR^2}$, we can take

$$\alpha = \rho^2 N_\rho \left(2R^2 + \log \frac{N_\rho}{\int_{B(0, \rho)} v^2(x, 0) dx} \right).$$

For this value of α ,

$$\frac{N_\rho \alpha^{\alpha + \frac{n}{2} + 1} N^{2\alpha}}{2} \int_{B(0, \rho)} v^2(x, 0) dx \geq N^\alpha \alpha^{\alpha + \frac{n}{2}} e^{CR^2}.$$

This together with (7) and (8) show that

$$-\frac{a}{N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla v(x, 0)|^2 G_a(x, 0) dx + \alpha N \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2(x, 0) G_a(x, 0) dx \geq 0$$

or,

$$2a \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla v(x, 0)|^2 G_a(x, 0) dx + \frac{n}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2(x, 0) G_a(x, 0) dx \leq 4\alpha N^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2(x, 0) G_a(x, 0) dx$$

for all $a \leq \rho^2/2\alpha$.

By Lemma 4.3, this implies that

$$\int_{B(0, 2r)} v^2(x, 0) \leq e^{128\alpha N^2} \int_{B(0, r)} v^2(x, 0)$$

for all $0 \leq r \leq 1/2$. It follows that there exists positive constant C_1 and C_2 such that if $r \leq \rho/2$,

$$(9) \quad \left(\int_{B(0, \rho)} v^2(x, 0) \right)^{1+C_1 \log \frac{\rho}{r}} \leq e^{C_2 R^2 \log \frac{\rho}{r}} \int_{B(0, r)} v^2(x, 0).$$

Taking $r = \rho\lambda^2/2$, we see that there are constants J and K so that

$$\left(\int_{B(0, \rho)} v^2(x, 0) \right)^K \leq e^{JR^2/2} \int_{B(0, \rho\lambda^2/2)} v^2(x, 0).$$

This implies, after undoing the changes of variable,

$$(10) \quad \left(\int_{B(x_0, \rho\lambda R)} u^2(x, 0) \right)^K \leq \lambda^{-K} e^{JR^2} \int_{B(x_0, \rho\lambda R/2)} u^2(x, 0).$$

We now use a chain-of-balls argument similar to that of [8]. Let $x_{k+1} = (1 - \frac{\rho\lambda^2}{8})x_k$ for $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Then by (10),

$$\left(\int_{B(x_{k+1}, \rho\lambda^2|x_{k+1}|/8)} u^2(x, 0) \right)^K \leq \lambda^{-K} e^{J|x_k|^2} \int_{B(x_k, \rho\lambda^2|x_k|/8)} u^2(x, 0) \quad k = 0, 1, \dots$$

Let $m = \lceil \log |x_0| / \log \frac{8}{8-\rho\lambda^2} \rceil$ then $|x_m| \sim 1$, hence

$$\int_{B(x_m, \rho\lambda^2|x_m|/8)} u^2(x, 0) \geq \lambda^K e^{-J|x_m|^2} \left(\int_{B(e_1, \rho\lambda^2/8)} u^2(x, 0) \right)^K \geq 1.$$

(we have used (6) in the last inequality.) It follows that

$$\int_{B(x_0, \rho\lambda^2|x_0|/8)} u^2(x, 0) \geq \lambda^{\frac{K^{m+1}-K}{K-1}} e^{-\frac{J(K^m-1)}{K-1}|x_0|^2},$$

which, by the choice of m , implies

$$\int_{B(x_0, \rho\lambda|x_0|/2)} u^2(x, 0) \geq e^{-C_s|x_0|^s}$$

for some positive constants s and C_s . The same inequality holds for $u(\cdot, t)$ if t is small so that (6) holds.

2.2.2. *Second step.* We now use (5) and another Carleman inequality to prove (4). Let $\psi \in C_c^\infty(0, T)$ be a positive bump function satisfying

$$\psi(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } t \in [0, \frac{T}{8}] \cup [\frac{7T}{8}, T] \\ 4 & t \in [\frac{T}{4}, \frac{3T}{4}] \end{cases}.$$

Let $\delta \in (1, 1 + \epsilon/2)$, where ϵ is the constant in the hypothesis of Theorem 1.1. Let

$$S_{R,T} := \{(x, t) : R^{1/\delta} \leq |x| \leq R, T/8 \leq t \leq 7T/8\}.$$

Lemma 2.4. *Let $G(x, t) = e^{\varphi(x, t)}$ where $\varphi(x, t) = E_1 R(T - t) |x| + E_2 |x - R\psi(t)e_1|^2$. Here $E_1 \gtrsim T^{-2}, E_2 \gtrsim 1$ are constants that may depend on R , but $E_1/E_2 \geq 100/T$ is a fixed constant. Then if $R \geq R_0 = R_0(E_1/E_2, T, \lambda)$,*

$$E_1^3 R^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} v^2 G dx dt + E_2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} |\nabla v|^2 G dx dt \lesssim \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} |Pv|^2 G dx dt,$$

for any $v \in C_c^\infty(S_{R,T})$. The implicit constant depends only on T and λ .

We give a proof of this lemma in the Appendix. Note that in contrast to Lemma 2.2, here the main term in φ is $E_1 R(T - t) |x|$, as $E_1 \gg E_2$. The use of the shift $x - R\psi(t)e_1$ originates in a Carleman inequality for Schrödinger equations proved in [3] (see their Lemma 3.1)

The next proposition, a corollary of this lemma, is the basis of our bootstrap argument.

Proposition 2.5. *Let u be as in Theorem 1.1. Suppose that for some $s \geq 2$, there exist $C_s > 0$ such that*

$$\int_{T/4}^{3T/4} \int_{R \leq |x| \leq 2R} (u^2 + |\nabla u|^2) dx dt \gtrsim \exp(-C_s R^s)$$

for all $R \geq C_s$. Let $s_1 = \max\{2, \frac{s-1}{\delta} + 1\}$, where $1 < \delta < 1 + \frac{\epsilon}{2}$. Then there is $C_{s_1} > 0$ such that

$$\int_0^T \int_{R-1 \leq |x| \leq R} (u^2 + |\nabla u|^2) dx dt \gtrsim \exp(-C_{s_1} R^{s_1})$$

for all $R \geq C_{s_1}$.

Proof. Let $v(x, t) = u(x, t)\theta(x, t)$ where $\theta(x, t) = \theta_1(x)\theta_2(x - R\psi(t)e_1)$, with ψ defined as above, and

$$\theta_1(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } |x| < R^{1/\delta} \text{ or } |x| > cR \\ 1 & \text{if } R^{1/\delta} + 1 \leq |x| \leq cR - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\theta_2(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } |x| < 2R \\ 1 & \text{if } |x| > 3R, \end{cases}$$

with $c = 2^{-11}$. Clearly, $\text{supp}(v) \subset S_{R,T}$.

We have

$$\begin{aligned} |Pv| &\leq C(|v| + |\nabla v|) + |u|(C|\nabla\theta| + |\partial_t\theta| + |\Delta\theta|) + 2\lambda^{-1}|\nabla u||\nabla\theta| \\ &\leq C(|v| + |\nabla v|) + C'(|u| + |\nabla u|)\chi_E \end{aligned}$$

where $E = \text{supp}\nabla\theta$ and $C' \leq \lambda^4/T$.

Applying the previous Carleman inequality to v , we get

$$\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (v^2 + |\nabla v|^2) G dx dt \lesssim \int_E (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) G dx dt.$$

Since

$$\inf_{\substack{16R^{1/\delta} \leq |x| \leq 32R^{1/\delta} \\ T/4 \leq t \leq 3T/4}} \{G(x, t)\} \geq \exp \left(4E_1 T R^{1+\frac{1}{\delta}} + E_2 (4R - 32R^{1/\delta})^2 \right),$$

if $E_1 \geq 2 \cdot 16^s C_s R^{\frac{s-1}{\delta}-1}$ and $E_1/E_2 = 256/T$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (|v|^2 + |\nabla v|^2) G dx dt &\gtrsim \exp \left(4E_1 T R^{1+\frac{1}{\delta}} + E_2 (4R - 32R^{1/\delta})^2 - 16^s C_s R^{s/\delta} \right) \\ &\geq \exp \left(3E_1 T R^{1+\frac{1}{\delta}} + 16E_2 R^2 \right) =: \Sigma \end{aligned}$$

The set E is contained in the union of $\{R^{1/\delta} \leq |x| \leq R^{1/\delta} + 1\}$, $\{2R \leq |x - R\psi(t)e_1| \leq 3R\} \cap \{|x| \leq cR\}$ and $\{cR - 1 \leq |x| \leq cR\}$. In $\{R^{1/\delta} \leq |x| \leq R^{1/\delta} + 1\}$,

$$G(x, t) \leq \exp \left(2E_1 T R^{1+\frac{1}{\delta}} + E_2 (4R + 2R^{1/\delta})^2 \right)$$

and $|u| + |\nabla u| \lesssim e^{CR^{2/\delta}}$, hence

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T \int_{R^{1/\delta} \leq |x| \leq 2R^{1/\delta}} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) G dx dt &\lesssim \\ \exp \left(2E_1 T R^{1+\frac{1}{\delta}} + 16E_2 R^2 + 20E_2 R^{1+\frac{1}{\delta}} + CR^{2/\delta} \right) &\ll \Sigma/4. \end{aligned}$$

In $\{2R \leq |x - R\psi(t)e_1| \leq 3R\} \cap \{|x| \leq cR\}$,

$$G(x, t) \leq \exp (c^2 E_1 T R^2 + 9E_2 R^2) \leq \exp(10E_2 R^2)$$

hence

$$\int_0^T \int_{2R \leq |x - R\psi(t)e_1| \leq 3R, |x| \leq cR} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) G dx dt \ll \Sigma/4.$$

Thus, we conclude that

$$\Sigma/4 \leq \int_0^T \int_{cR-1 \leq |x| \leq cR} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) G dx dt.$$

Since in $\{cR - 1 \leq |x| \leq cR\}$, $G \leq \exp(25E_2 R^2)$, we obtain

$$\int_0^T \int_{cR-1 \leq |x| \leq cR} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) dx dt \geq \exp(-9E_2 R^2).$$

Recall that we need $E_1 \geq 2 \cdot 16^s C_s R^{\frac{s-1}{\delta}-1}$ and $E_1 \gtrsim T^{-2}$. With the minimum choice $E_1 \sim \max\{1, R^{\frac{s-1}{\delta}-1}\}$, we obtain

$$\int_0^T \int_{cR-1 \leq |x| \leq cR} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) dx dt \geq \exp(-C_{s_1} R^{s_1}).$$

for large R . The proposition follows from this. \square

Proposition 2.6. *Suppose u satisfies the assumption of Theorem 1.1. If $u(\cdot, 0) \not\equiv 0$ then for any $T \leq 1$, there exist $C_2 = C_2(T, u) > 0$ such that*

$$\int_0^T \int_{R-1 \leq |x| \leq R} (u^2 + |\nabla u|^2) dx dt \gtrsim \exp(-C_2 R^2)$$

for all $R \geq C_2$.

Proof. This is a consequence of repeatedly applying the previous proposition. Let $s_0 = s$ where s is the exponent appeared in (5), and

$$s_{k+1} = 2 + \left(\frac{s_k - 1}{\delta} - 1 \right)_+, \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

It is simple to check that there is k_0 such that $s_k = 2$ for all $k \geq k_0$. Clearly, we can assume that on $[0, T]$, (5) holds. Let $a_k = T \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2^{k-k_0-1} \right)$ and $b_k = T \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2^{k-k_0-1} \right)$. Since

$$\int_{a_0}^{b_0} \int_{R < |x| < 2R} |u(x, t)|^2 dx dt \gtrsim e^{-R^s},$$

the previous proposition (applied to the time interval $[a_1, b_1]$) shows that

$$\int_{a_1}^{b_1} \int_{R-1 \leq |x| \leq R} (u^2 + |\nabla u|^2) dx dt \gtrsim \exp(-C_{s_1} R^{s_1}) \quad \text{if } R \geq C_{s_1}$$

for some positive C_{s_1} . Induction then shows that for any k , there is $C_{s_k} > 0$ such that

$$\int_{a_k}^{b_k} \int_{R-1 \leq |x| \leq R} (u^2 + |\nabla u|^2) dx dt \gtrsim \exp(-C_{s_k} R^{s_k}) \quad \text{if } R \geq C_{s_1}.$$

In particular when $k = k_0$ we obtain

$$\int_0^T \int_{R-1 \leq |x| \leq R} (u^2 + |\nabla u|^2) dx dt \gtrsim e^{-C_2 R^2}.$$

□

2.3. Proof of Theorem 1.1.

Proof. 1. Suppose otherwise $u \not\equiv 0$. We can assume without loss of generality that $u(\cdot, 0) \not\equiv 0$. (if not, we can translate to a time $0 < s < 1$ such that $u(\cdot, s) \not\equiv 0$. The bounds $|u(x, s)| \lesssim e^{-M|x|^2}$ for all M , follows from (2)). But then we are in position to apply Proposition 2.6, and obtain a lower bound that contradicts the upper bound of Proposition 2.3. Thus, we must have $u \equiv 0$.

2. Let $T = \rho^2/8N$. Inspecting the proof of Proposition 2.3, we see that to obtain the upper bound

$$|u(x, t)| + |\nabla u(x, t)| \lesssim e^{-M|x|^2} \text{ in } (B_{7R} \setminus B_{6R}) \times [0, T/4],$$

for some $M \geq 2N$, it suffices to have

$$\int_{B(x, 1)} u^2(y, 0) \leq e^{-2M|x|^2}$$

for all $x \in B_{2MR} \setminus B_{R/2}$. Hence, in order to avoid contradiction with the lower bound (4), we must have

$$\sup_{x \in B_{2MR} \setminus B_{R/2}} \int_{B(x,1)} u^2(y, 0) \geq e^{-4M^2 R^2},$$

if $M \geq 2 \max\{N, C_2\}$ (here C_2 is the constant appears in Proposition 2.6). This and (10) together with a chain-of-balls argument shows that

$$\inf_{x \in B_{MR} \setminus B_R} \int_{B(x, \rho \lambda R)} u^2(y, 0) \geq e^{-M_1 R^2},$$

for some $M_1 > 0$. Combining this with the doubling inequality (9), we obtain

$$\inf_{x \in B_{MR} \setminus B_R} \int_{B(x,1)} u^2(y, 0) \geq e^{-M_2 R^2 \log R}.$$

These estimates prove the second part of the theorem. \square

Remark 2.7. As the cutoff functions used in the proof of Theorem 1.1 are radial, the same results and proofs apply to solutions of $|Pu| \lesssim |u| + |\nabla u|$ in $(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_R) \times [0, 1]$.

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2

The proof of Theorem 1.2 is very similar to that of Theorem 1.1, using anisotropic Carleman inequalities. We use the notation $x = (x_1, x')$.

3.1. Upper bound. For the first step, the same argument as in section 2.1.1 shows that for all $M > 0$

$$(11) \quad |u(x, t)| + |\nabla u(x, t)| \lesssim e^{C|x|^2 - Mx_1^2} \text{ for all } x \in \mathbb{R}_+^n,$$

if $0 \leq t \lesssim M^{-1}$ (here C is the constant in the statement of Theorem 1.2. Now we can only rescale with $R \sim x_1$, resulting in the weaker bound.)

For the second step, we will need the next lemma, which is inspired by a Carleman inequality in [5]. To ease notations, we will assume that $a_\infty^{1j} = 0$ for $j \neq 1$ where $a_\infty^{ij} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} a^{ij}(x, t)$. Otherwise, we will need to replace φ below by

$$\tilde{\varphi}(x, t) = \varphi(x_1, Bx', t)$$

where B is a positively definite, symmetric $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ -matrix, satisfying $\sum_{j \neq 1} B^{ij} a_\infty^{1j} = 0$ for all $i = 2, 3, \dots, n$. The reader can check that the conclusion of the lemma holds with such a modification of φ . (we only use $a_\infty^{1j} = 0$ to control the term I_4 in the proof.)

Lemma 3.1. *Let ϵ be the constant in the hypothesis of Theorem 1.2. Let $G(x, t) = e^{\varphi(x, t)}$ where*

$$\varphi(x, t) = -\frac{\lambda |x'|^2}{8s} + \frac{c(S^\alpha - s^\alpha)}{s^\alpha} x_1 + bs.$$

Here $0 \leq c \leq R^{1+\epsilon/8}$, α and $b \leq \alpha/4$ are large fixed constants, s is the translated time variable $s = t + 1$, and $S = T + 1$. Then for large R , for any $v \in C_c^\infty(\{R \leq x_1 \leq R^{1+\epsilon/8}\} \times [0, T])$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{16} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} (cRv^2 + b|\nabla v|^2) G dx dt &\leq \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} |Pv|^2 G dx dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \|\nabla v(x, T)\|^2 G dx \\ &+ \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} (|x'|^2 + R^{2+\epsilon}) v^2(x, 0) G(x, 0) dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} (|x'|^2 + R^{2+\epsilon}) v^2(x, T) G(x, T) dx \end{aligned}$$

We give a proof of this lemma in the Appendix.

Proposition 3.2. *Suppose that*

$$(12) \quad |u(x, t)| + |\nabla u(x, t)| \lesssim e^{C|x|^2 - 2^\alpha x_1^2} \quad \forall (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}_+^n \times [0, T],$$

Let $d = \frac{2^{\alpha+1}(T+2)}{\alpha T}$, where α is as in the previous lemma. Then for any $M > 0$ we have

$$\int_0^{T/2} \int_{dR < x_1 < 2dR, |x'| < R} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) dx dt \lesssim e^{-MR^2}$$

Proof. Let

$$v(x, t) = u(x, t)\theta(x) \text{ where } \theta(x) = \theta_1(x)\theta_2(x),$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1(x) &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x_1 < R - 1 \text{ or } x_1 > MR + 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } R < x_1 < MR \end{cases} \\ \theta_2(x) &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } |x'| < r \\ 0 & \text{if } |x'| > r + 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

We will now apply the previous lemma with $c = MR$, to the function v and get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} (v^2 + |\nabla v|^2) G dx dt &\lesssim \int_E (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) G dx dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \|\nabla v(x, T)\|^2 G dx \\ &+ \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} (|x'|^2 + R^{2+\epsilon}) v^2(x, 0) G(x, 0) dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} (|x'|^2 + R^{2+\epsilon}) v^2(x, T) G(x, T) dx \end{aligned}$$

where $E = \text{supp} \nabla \theta \times [0, T]$.

Using (12) and the decay of $u(\cdot, 0)$, we can check easily that the last three integrals in the right hand side are bounded by $R^{2+\epsilon}$, and

$$\int_{\{r < |x'| < r+1, R < x_1 < MR\} \times [0, T]} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) G dx dt \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } r \rightarrow \infty.$$

In $MR < x_1 < MR + 1$, $G(x, t) \leq e^{-\frac{\lambda|x'|^2}{8} + 2^\alpha x_1^2 + 2b}$. Hence, because of the bound (12)

$$\int_0^T \int_{MR < x_1 < MR+1} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) G dx dt \lesssim 1.$$

Furthermore,

$$\int_0^T \int_{R-1 < x_1 < R} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) G dx dt \lesssim e^{2^\alpha MR^2}.$$

Thus, we conclude that

$$\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} (|v|^2 + |\nabla v|^2) G dx dt \lesssim e^{2^\alpha MR^2}.$$

As in $\{x : dR < x_1 < 2dR, |x'| < R\}$, $u = v$ and $G(x, t) \geq e^{(2^\alpha+1)MR^2}$, it follows that

$$\int_0^{T/2} \int_{dR < x_1 < 2dR, |x'| < R} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) dx dt \lesssim e^{-MR^2}.$$

□

Remark. Using the inequality (10) and a chain-of-balls argument, we can actually take d to be any positive number.

3.2. Lower bound. Assuming $u(\cdot, 0) \not\equiv 0$, the same argument as in section 2.2 gives the lower bound

$$\int_{B(Re_1, \rho\lambda R)} |u(x, t)|^2 dx dt \gtrsim e^{-R^s} \quad \forall t \in [0, T], \quad \forall R \gtrsim 1$$

for some $T \leq 1$.

For the second step, we will need another Carleman inequality. Let $\delta \in (1, 1 + \epsilon/2)$ where ϵ is the constant in the hypothesis of Theorem 1.2, and

$$S_{R,T} := \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}_+^n : R^{1/\delta} \leq x_1 \leq R, T/8 \leq t \leq 7T/8\}.$$

Lemma 3.3. *Let $G(x, t) = e^{\varphi(x, t)}$ where*

$$\varphi(x, t) = -\frac{\lambda |x'|^2}{8t} + E_1 R \frac{(T^\alpha - t^\alpha)}{t^\alpha} x_1 + E_2 (x_1 - R\psi(t))^2 + bE_2 t$$

where α and b are suitable fixed positive constants, $E_1, E_2 \gtrsim 1$ are large constants that may depend on R , but E_1/E_2 is a large fixed constant independent of R . Then for large R ,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} v^2 G dx dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} |\nabla v|^2 G dx dt \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} |Pv|^2 G dx dt,$$

for any $v \in C_c^\infty(S_{R,T})$. Here and ψ is as in section 2.2.

We will omit the proof of this lemma as it is almost the same as that of Lemma 4.1, except for the important fact that $E_1 R \frac{(T^\alpha - t^\alpha)}{t^\alpha} x_1$ is now the dominating term. (This is similar to the relationship between Lemma 2.2 and Lemma 2.4)

Proposition 3.4. *Let u and P be as in Theorem 1.2. Suppose that for some $s \geq 2$, there are constants $R_s, C_s > 0$ such that*

$$\int_{T/4}^{3T/4} \int_{\substack{R \leq x_1 \leq 2R \\ |x'| \leq C_s R^{s/2}}} (u^2 + |\nabla u|^2) dx dt \gtrsim \exp(-C_s R^s)$$

for all $R \geq R_s$. Let $s_1 = \max\{2, \frac{s-1}{\delta} + 1\}$ for some $1 < \delta < 1 + \frac{\epsilon}{2}$. Then there is R_{s_1}, C_{s_1} such that

$$\int_0^T \int_{\substack{R \leq x_1 \leq 2R \\ |x'| \leq C_{s_1} R^{s_1/2}}} (u^2 + |\nabla u|^2) dx dt \gtrsim \exp(-C_{s_1} R^{s_1})$$

for all $R \geq R_{s_1}$.

Proof. Let

$$v(x, t) = u(x, t)\theta(x, t) \text{ where } \theta(x, t) = \theta_1(x)\theta_2(x_1 - R\psi(t))\theta_3(x'),$$

where ψ is defined as before, and

$$\theta_1(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x_1 < R^{1/\delta} \text{ or } x_1 > cR \\ 1 & \text{if } R^{1/\delta} + 1 \leq x_1 \leq cR - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\theta_2(r) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } r < 2R \\ 1 & \text{if } r > 3R, \end{cases}$$

$$\theta_3(x') = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } |x'| > C_{s_1} R^{s_1/2} + 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } |x'| < C_{s_1} R^{s_1/2}, \end{cases}$$

where c and C_{s_1} are positive constants to be choosen. It is clear that $\text{supp}(v) \subset S_{R,T}$.

Applying the previous Carleman inequality to v , as before we get

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} (v^2 + |\nabla v|^2) G dx dt \lesssim \int_E (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) G dx dt,$$

where $E = \text{supp} \nabla \theta$.

Because in the set $\{x : 10^\alpha R^{1/\delta} \leq x_1 \leq 2 \cdot 10^\alpha R^{1/\delta}, |x'| \leq C_s (10^\alpha R^{1/\delta})^{s/2}\} \times [\frac{T}{4}, \frac{3T}{4}]$,

$$G(x, t) \geq \exp \left(-D'_s R^{s/\delta} + 10^\alpha E_1 R^{1+\frac{1}{\delta}} + E_2 (4R - 2 \cdot 10^\alpha R^{1/\delta})^2 \right)$$

we have,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} (|v|^2 + |\nabla v|^2) G dx dt &\gtrsim \exp \left(10^\alpha E_1 R^{1+\frac{1}{\delta}} + E_2 (4R - 2 \cdot 10^\alpha R^{1/\delta})^2 - C_s R^{s/\delta} - D'_s R^{s/\delta} \right) \\ &\gtrsim \exp \left(9^\alpha E_1 R^{1+\frac{1}{\delta}} + 16E_2 R^2 \right) =: \Sigma \end{aligned}$$

if $E_1/R^{\frac{s-1}{\delta}-1}$ and E_1/E_2 are large enough.

In $\{R^{1/\delta} \leq x_1 \leq R^{1/\delta} + 1\}$,

$$G(x, t) \leq \exp \left(-\frac{\lambda |x'|^2}{8} + 8^\alpha E_1 R^{1+\frac{1}{\delta}} + 16E_2 R^2 \right)$$

so using the bound (12) we get

$$\int_0^T \int_{R^{1/\delta} \leq x_1 \leq 2R^{1/\delta}} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) G dx dt \lesssim \exp \left(8^\alpha E_1 R^{1+\frac{1}{\delta}} + 16E_2 R^2 \right) \ll \Sigma.$$

In $\{2R \leq |x_1 - R\psi(t)| \leq 3R\} \cap \{x_1 \leq cR\}$,

$$G(x, t) \leq \exp\left(-\frac{\lambda|x'|^2}{8} + c8^\alpha E_1 R^2 + 9E_2 R^2\right)$$

Hence, if c is chosen to be small enough,

$$\int_0^T \int_{2R \leq |x_1 - R\psi(t)| \leq 3R, x_1 \leq cR} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) G dx dt \lesssim \exp(10E_2 R^2) \ll \Sigma.$$

In $\{C_{s_1} R^{s_1/2} \leq |x'| \leq C_{s_1} R^{s_1/2} + 1\}$,

$$G(x, t) \leq \exp(-\lambda C_{s_1}^2 R^{s_1}/8 + c8^\alpha E_1 R^2 + 16E_2 R^2)$$

Note that by our choice of E_1 and E_2 , $E_1 R^2 \sim E_2 R^2 \sim R^{s_1}$, so if we choose C_{s_1} big enough,

$$\int_0^T \int_{x_1 < cR, C_{s_1} R^{s_1/2} \leq |x'| \leq C_{s_1} R^{s_1/2} + 1} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) G dx dt \lesssim 1.$$

Thus, we conclude that

$$\Sigma \lesssim \int_0^T \int_{cR < x_1 < cR+1, |x'| \leq C_{s_1} R^{s_1/2}} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) G dx dt.$$

Since in $\{cR < x_1 < cR+1, |x'| \leq C_{s_1} R^{s_1/2}\}$, $G \leq \exp(KR^{s_1})$, we obtain

$$\int_0^T \int_{\substack{cR \leq x_1 \leq cR+1 \\ |x'| \leq C_{s_1} R^{s_1/2}}} (|u|^2 + |\nabla u|^2) dx dt \geq \exp(-KR^{s_1}).$$

The proposition follows immediately from this. \square

Proposition 3.5. *Let u and P be as in Theorem 1.2. If $u(\cdot, 0) \not\equiv 0$ then then for any $T \leq 1$, there exist $C_2 = C_2(T, u) > 0$ such that*

$$\int_0^T \int_{\substack{R \leq x_1 \leq 2R \\ |x'| \leq C_2 R}} (u^2 + |\nabla u|^2) dx dt \gtrsim \exp(-C_2 R^2)$$

for all $R \geq C_2$.

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Proposition 2.6, using Proposition 3.4 instead of Proposition 2.5. We omit the details. \square

Using Proposition 3.2 (see also the remark after it) and Proposition 3.5, the proof of Theorem 1.2 is identical to that of Theorem 1.1. We omit the details.

4. APPENDIX

4.1. Some auxiliary lemmas. The first lemma is a standard estimate for solutions of parabolic inequalities, we refer to [9].

Lemma 4.1. *Suppose that in $\Omega^* := B(0, 2) \times [0, 2R^{-2}]$, the following inequality holds*

$$|Pv| \leq R^2 |v| + R |\nabla v|.$$

Then

$$\|v\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} + \|\nabla v\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq C_n R^c \|v\|_{L^2(\Omega^*)}$$

where $\Omega = B(0, 1) \times [0, R^{-2}]$ and c is a constant depending only on n .

The next two lemmas are from [1] (see also [2]).

Lemma 4.2. *For $\rho \in (0, 1/2)$, there is constant $N_\rho > 0$ such that if*

$$|Pv| \leq R^2 |v| + R |\nabla v|$$

in $\Omega^ := B(0, 2) \times [0, 2R^{-2}]$ then*

$$\int_{B(0, \rho)} v^2(x, 0) dx \leq N_\rho \int_{B(0, 2\rho)} v^2(x, t) dx$$

for all

$$0 \leq t \leq N_\rho^{-1} \min \left\{ R^{-2}, 1/\log \left(\frac{N_\rho \int_{\Omega^*} v^2(x, 0) dx dt}{\int_{B(0, \rho)} v^2(x, 0) dx} \right) \right\}.$$

Lemma 4.3. *Suppose $v \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that for some $C > 1$,*

$$2a \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla v|^2 e^{-|x|^2/4a} dx + \frac{n}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2 e^{-|x|^2/4a} dx \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2 e^{-|x|^2/4a} dx,$$

for all $0 < a \leq 1/(12C)$. Then

$$\int_{B(0, 2r)} v^2 dx \leq e^{32C} \int_{B(0, r)} v^2 dx$$

for all $0 \leq r \leq 1/2$.

4.2. Proof of the Carleman inequalities. In this section we will prove the Carleman inequalities that were used in the proofs of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2. We will use the following notations

$$\Delta v = \operatorname{div}(A \nabla v)$$

$$\|\nabla v(x, t)\| = \langle A(x, t) \nabla v(x, t), \nabla v(x, t) \rangle^{1/2}.$$

We recall the following lemma of [6] (see also [7], [1]).

Lemma 4.4. *Suppose $\sigma(t) : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is a smooth function, α is a real number, F and G are differentiable functions, G positive. Then the following identity holds for $v \in C_c^2(\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T])$*

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} \frac{\sigma^{1-\alpha}}{\sigma'} w^2 G dx dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} \frac{\sigma^{1-\alpha}}{\sigma'} v^2 M G dx dt - \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} \sigma^{-\alpha} v^2 \left(\frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \right) G dx dt \\ & + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} \frac{\sigma^{1-\alpha}}{\sigma'} \left[\left(\log \frac{\sigma}{\sigma'} \right)' + \frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \right] \|\nabla v\|^2 G dx dt + 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} \frac{\sigma^{1-\alpha}}{\sigma'} \langle D_G \nabla v, \nabla v \rangle G dx dt \\ & - \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} \frac{\sigma^{1-\alpha}}{\sigma'} v \langle A \nabla v, \nabla F \rangle G dx dt = 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} \frac{\sigma^{1-\alpha}}{\sigma'} w P v G dx dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \{T\}} \frac{\sigma^{1-\alpha}}{\sigma'} \|\nabla v\|^2 G dx - \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \{0\}} \frac{\sigma^{1-\alpha}}{\sigma'} \|\nabla v\|^2 G dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \{T\}} \frac{\sigma^{1-\alpha}}{\sigma'} v^2 (F - \frac{\alpha \sigma'}{\sigma}) G dx - \\
& - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \{0\}} \frac{\sigma^{1-\alpha}}{\sigma'} v^2 (F - \frac{\alpha \sigma'}{\sigma}) G dx.
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
w &= \partial_t v - \langle A \nabla \log G, \nabla v \rangle + \frac{Fv}{2} - \frac{\alpha \sigma'}{2\sigma} v, \\
M &= \left(\log \frac{\sigma}{\sigma'} \right)' F + \partial_t F + F \left(\frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \right) - \langle A \nabla \log G, \nabla F \rangle,
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$D_G^{ij} = a^{il} \partial_{kl} (\log G) a^{kj} + \frac{\partial_l (\log G)}{2} [a^{kj} \partial_k a^{il} + a^{ki} \partial_k a^{jl} - a^{kl} \partial_k a^{ij}] + \frac{1}{2} \partial_t a^{ij}.$$

We will first derive a corollary of this lemma which will be used to prove all of our Carleman inequalities. Letting $\alpha = 0$ and $\sigma(t) = e^t$ in Lemma 4.4, we obtain the following identity for $v \in C_c^2(\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T])$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} w^2 G dx dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} v^2 M G dx dt - \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} v \langle A \nabla v, \nabla F \rangle G dx dt \\
& + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} \|\nabla v\|^2 \left(\frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \right) G dx dt + 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} \langle D_G \nabla v, \nabla v \rangle G dx dt \\
(13) \quad & = 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} w P v G dx dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \|\nabla v(x, T)\|^2 G dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \|\nabla v(x, 0)\|^2 G dx \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2(x, T) F G dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2(x, 0) F G dx.
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$M = \partial_t F + F \left(\frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \right) - \langle A \nabla F, \nabla \log G \rangle.$$

Note that if ∇F is differentiable, we can integrate by parts to obtain

$$- \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} v \langle A \nabla v, \nabla F \rangle G dx dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} v^2 \Delta F G dx dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} v^2 \langle A \nabla F, \nabla \log G \rangle G dx dt.$$

Then this term can be combined with the second term of the left hand side. However, in our applications, ∇F might not be differentiable, so we approximate F by some C^2 function F_0 and use the above identity with F_0 in place of F . Then, using Cauchy-Schwarz, we arrive at the following lemma.

Lemma 4.5. *Suppose $v \in C_c^2(\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T])$, then*

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} v^2 M_0 G dx dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} \left[2 \langle D_G \nabla v, \nabla v \rangle + \|\nabla v\|^2 \left(\frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \right) \right] G dx dt \\
& - \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} v \langle A \nabla v, \nabla (F - F_0) \rangle G dx dt \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} |Pv|^2 G dx dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \|\nabla v(x, T)\|^2 G dx \\
(14) \quad & - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \|\nabla v(x, 0)\|^2 G dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2(x, T) F G dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2(x, 0) F G dx.
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$M_0 = \partial_t F + F \left(\frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \right) + \Delta F_0 - \langle A \nabla (F - F_0), \nabla \log G \rangle$$

and

$$D_G^{ij} = a^{il} \partial_{kl} (\log G) a^{kj} + \frac{\partial_l (\log G)}{2} [a^{kj} \partial_k a^{il} + a^{ki} \partial_k a^{jl} - a^{kl} \partial_k a^{ij}] + \frac{1}{2} \partial_t a^{ij}.$$

We will now prove our Carleman inequalities using Lemma 4.5.

Proof of lemma 2.2. As $\text{supp } v \subset \{R \leq |x| \leq R^{1+\epsilon/8}\} \times [0, T]$, we will assume that $R \leq |x| \leq R^{1+\epsilon/8}$ in all the computation below.

Since $\nabla^2 \varphi \geq \text{Id}$, $|\nabla \log G| \leq R^{1+\epsilon/8}$, and $|\nabla a^{ij}(x, t)| \leq R^{-1-\epsilon}$, it follows that $D_G \geq \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \text{Id}$ for large R . To make the gradient term (i.e. the second term in (14)) positive, we will choose F satisfying

$$(15) \quad \left| \frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \right| \leq \lambda^4/2,$$

so that

$$2 \langle D_G \nabla v, \nabla v \rangle + \|\nabla v\|^2 \left(\frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \right) \geq \frac{\lambda^2}{2} |\nabla v|^2.$$

Let $\varphi(x, t) = c(T - t) |x| + |x|^2$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} &= \partial_t \varphi - \Delta \varphi - a^{ij} \partial_i \varphi \partial_j \varphi \\ &= -c |x| - x_j \partial_i a^{ij}(x, t) (c(T - t) |x|^{-1} + 2) - a^{ij}(x, t) x_i x_j (c(T - t) |x|^{-1} + 2)^2 \\ &\quad - a^{ij}(x, t) [\delta_{ij} (c(T - t) |x|^{-1} + 2) - c(T - t) x_i x_j |x|^{-3}], \end{aligned}$$

As the second term is of order $O(R^{-7\epsilon/8})$, if we let

$$\begin{aligned} F(x, t) &= -c |x| + \frac{\lambda^4}{3} - a^{ij}(x, t) x_i x_j (c(T - t) |x|^{-1} + 2)^2 \\ &\quad - a^{ij}(x, t) [\delta_{ij} (c(T - t) |x|^{-1} + 2) - c(T - t) x_i x_j |x|^{-3}]. \end{aligned}$$

then (15) is satisfied. Moreover,

$$-R^{2+\epsilon/4} \lesssim F \lesssim -R^2, \quad -\frac{\lambda^4}{2} \leq \frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \leq -\frac{\lambda^4}{4}.$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t F(x, t) &= -\partial_t a^{ij}(x, t) x_i x_j (c(T - t) |x|^{-1} + 2)^2 + 2c a^{ij}(x, t) x_i x_j |x|^{-1} (c(T - t) |x|^{-1} + 2) \\ &\quad - \partial_t \{a^{ij}(x, t) [\delta_{ij} (c(T - t) |x|^{-1} + 2) - c(T - t) x_i x_j |x|^{-3}]\}. \end{aligned}$$

The second term on the right hand side is positive by ellipticity of $\{a^{ij}\}$. Noting that the last terms of F and $\partial_t F$ are $O(R^{\epsilon/8})$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t F + F \left(\frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \right) &\geq - \left(\frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \right) a^{ij}(x, t) x_i x_j (c(T - t) |x|^{-1} + 2)^2 \\ &\quad - \partial_t a^{ij}(x, t) a^{ij}(x, t) x_i x_j (c(T - t) |x|^{-1} + 2)^2 + O(R^{\epsilon/8}) \\ &\gtrsim R^2. \end{aligned}$$

(note that $|\partial_t a^{ij}(x, t)| \leq C \leq \lambda^5/100$.)

For the approximation F_0 of F , we choose

$$\begin{aligned} F_0(x, t) = & -c|x| + \frac{\lambda^4}{3} - a^{ij}(X, t)x_i x_j (c(T-t)|x|^{-1} + 2)^2 \\ & - a^{ij}(X, t) [\delta_{ij} (c(T-t)|x|^{-1} + 2) - c(T-t)x_i x_j |x|^{-3}], \end{aligned}$$

where $X = (2R, 0, \dots, 0)$.

As

$$|a^{ij}(x, t) - a^{ij}(X, t)| = O(R^{-7\epsilon/8}), \quad |\nabla a^{ij}(x, t)| = O(R^{-1-\epsilon})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} x_i x_j (c(T-t)|x|^{-1} + 2)^2 &= O(R^{2+\epsilon/4}), \quad \nabla (x_i x_j (c(T-t)|x|^{-1} + 2)^2) = O(R^{1+\epsilon/4}) \\ \delta_{ij} (c(T-t)|x|^{-1} + 2) - c(T-t)x_i x_j |x|^{-3} &= O(R^{\epsilon/8}), \\ \nabla (\delta_{ij} (c(T-t)|x|^{-1} + 2) - c(T-t)x_i x_j |x|^{-3}) &= O(R^{-1+\epsilon/8}), \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$\nabla(F - F_0) = O(R^{1-5\epsilon/8}).$$

Easy computation shows

$$\Delta F_0 = O(R^{\epsilon/4}).$$

Thus,

$$M_0 = \partial_t F + F \left(\frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \right) + \Delta F_0 - \langle A \nabla(F - F_0), \nabla \log G \rangle \gtrsim R^2.$$

Finally, we can use Cauchy-Schwarz to control the remaining term as follows

$$\left| \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v \langle A \nabla v, \nabla(F - F_0) \rangle G dx dt \right| \leq \frac{M_0}{4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2 G dx dt + \frac{\lambda^2}{4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla v|^2 G dx dt.$$

This show that the left hand side of (4.5) is greater than

$$\frac{R^2}{4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v^2 G dx dt + \frac{\lambda^2}{4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla v|^2 G dx dt.$$

In our case, $F < 0$ so the third and fourth terms in the right hand side of (4.5) are negative. Thus, the lemma is proved. \square

Proof of lemma 2.4. As $\nabla^2 \varphi \geq 2E_2 \text{Id}$, the first term in D_G is at least $2\lambda^2 E_2 \text{Id}$. The middle three terms of D_G are $O(E_1 R^{1-\frac{1+\epsilon}{\delta}})$, and the last term is bounded by $C \leq \lambda^4$. Thus, $D_G \geq \lambda^2 E_2 \text{Id}$. To make the gradient term positive, we will chose F satisfying

$$\left| \frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \right| \leq \lambda^4 E_2,$$

so that then

$$2 \langle D_G \nabla v, \nabla v \rangle + \|\nabla v\|^2 \left(\frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \right) \geq \lambda^2 E_2 |\nabla v|^2.$$

Let $\tilde{x} = x - R\psi(t)e_1$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} &= \partial_t \varphi - \Delta \varphi - a^{ij} \partial_i \varphi \partial_j \varphi \\
&= -E_1 R |x| - 2E_2 R \psi'(t) (x_1 - R\psi(t)) \\
&\quad - \partial_i a^{ij}(x, t) \left(E_1 R(T-t) \frac{x_j}{|x|} + 2E_2 \tilde{x}_j \right) \\
&\quad - a^{ij}(x, t) \left(E_1 R(T-t) \frac{x_i}{|x|} + 2E_2 \tilde{x}_i \right) \left(E_1 R(T-t) \frac{x_j}{|x|} + 2E_2 \tilde{x}_j \right) \\
&\quad - a^{ij}(x, t) \left[-E_1 R(T-t) \frac{x_i x_j}{|x|^3} + \delta_{ij} (E_1 R(T-t) |x|^{-1} + 2E_2) \right].
\end{aligned}$$

Note that in $S_{R,T}$ we have

$$|\nabla a^{ij}(x, t)| \leq \langle x \rangle^{-1-\epsilon} \leq R^{-(1+\epsilon)/\delta},$$

hence

$$\left| \partial_i a^{ij}(x, t) \left(E_1 R(T-t) \frac{x_j}{|x|} + 2E_2 \tilde{x}_j \right) \right| \lesssim E_1 R^{1-\frac{1+\epsilon}{\delta}}.$$

Thus, we choose

$$\begin{aligned}
F(x, t) &= -E_1 R |x| - 2E_2 R \psi'(t) (x_1 - R\psi(t)) + \lambda^4 E_2 / 2 \\
&\quad - a^{ij}(x, t) \left(E_1 R(T-t) \frac{x_j}{|x|} + 2E_2 \tilde{x}_j \right) \left(E_1 R(T-t) \frac{x_i}{|x|} + 2E_2 \tilde{x}_i \right) \\
&\quad - a^{ij}(x, t) \left[-E_1 R(T-t) \frac{x_i x_j}{|x|^3} + \delta_{ij} (E_1 R(T-t) |x|^{-1} + 2E_2) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Also, let

$$\begin{aligned}
F_0(x, t) &= -E_1 R |x| - 2E_2 R \psi'(t) (x_1 - R\psi(t)) + \lambda^4 E_2 / 2 \\
&\quad - a^{ij}(X, t) \left(E_1 R(T-t) \frac{x_j}{|x|} + 2E_2 \tilde{x}_j \right) \left(E_1 R(T-t) \frac{x_i}{|x|} + 2E_2 \tilde{x}_i \right) \\
&\quad - a^{ij}(X, t) \left[-E_1 R(T-t) \frac{x_i x_j}{|x|^3} + \delta_{ij} (E_1 R(T-t) |x|^{-1} + 2E_2) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

where $X = (2R^{1/\delta}, 0, \dots, 0)$.

In the support of v , $T-t \geq T/8$, and $|\tilde{x}| \leq 5R$, so by ellipticity of $\{a^{ij}\}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&-a^{ij} \left(E_1 R(T-t) \frac{x_j}{|x|} + 2E_2 \tilde{x}_j \right) \left(E_1 R(T-t) \frac{x_i}{|x|} + 2E_2 \tilde{x}_i \right) \\
&\leq -\lambda \left| E_1 R(T-t) \frac{x}{|x|} - 2E_2 \tilde{x} \right|^2 \lesssim -T^2 E_1^2 R^2.
\end{aligned}$$

The other terms in F are bounded by $E_1 R^2$, $E_2 R^2/T$, E_2 , and $E_1 T R^{1-\frac{1}{\delta}}$. Hence, for large R ,

$$F \lesssim -E_1^2 T^2 R^2 \text{ and } F \left(\frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \right) \gtrsim E_1^2 E_2 R^2$$

It is easy to check that

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t F &= O(E_1^2 R^2) \\ \Delta F_0 &= O(E_1^2 R^{2-\frac{2}{\delta}})\end{aligned}$$

which is smaller than $F \left(\frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \right)$ provided $E_2 \gg 1$. Using $|a^{ij}(x, t) - a^{ij}(X, t)| \lesssim R^{1-\frac{1+\epsilon}{\delta}}$ and $|\nabla(a^{ij}(x, t) - a^{ij}(X, t))| = R^{-\frac{1+\epsilon}{\delta}}$ in $S_{R,T}$, we get

$$|\nabla(F - F_0)| \lesssim R^{3-\frac{2+\epsilon}{\delta}} E_1^2$$

hence

$$|\langle A \nabla(F - F_0), \nabla \log G \rangle| \lesssim R^{4-\frac{2+\epsilon}{\delta}} E_1^3 \ll E_1^2 E_2 R^2$$

for large R , as $\delta < 1 + \frac{\epsilon}{2}$.

Putting together these estimates, we obtain

$$M_0 = \partial_t F + \Delta F_0 + F \left(\frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \right) - \langle A \nabla(F - F_0), \nabla \log G \rangle \geq E_1^2 E_2 R^2.$$

Finally, since

$$M_0 E_2 \gg R^{6-\frac{2(2+\epsilon)}{\delta}} E_1^4 \gtrsim |\nabla(F - F_0)|^2,$$

we can control the remaining term by Cauchy-Schwarz,

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} u \langle A \nabla u, \nabla(F - F_0) \rangle G dx dt \right| \leq \frac{M_0}{2} \int u^2 G dx dt + \frac{\lambda^2 E_2}{8} \int |\nabla u|^2 G dx dt$$

Thus, the lemma is proved. \square

Proof of lemma 3.1. As $\nabla^2 \varphi \geq -\frac{\lambda}{8} \text{Id}$ and

$$|\nabla \log G| |\nabla a^{ij}| = O(|x|^{-7\epsilon/8}), \quad |\partial_t a^{ij}| \leq C \leq \lambda^4/100,$$

it follows that if

$$H := \frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} - F \geq \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

then the gradient term is positive. We have

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial_t G - \Delta G}{G} &= \frac{\lambda}{16s^2} \sum_{i,j \neq 1} (2\delta_{ij} - \lambda a^{ij}(x, t)) x_i x_j - \frac{c\alpha S^\alpha x_1}{s^{\alpha+1}} + b \\ &\quad - a^{11}(x, t) \frac{c^2(S^\alpha - s^\alpha)^2}{s^{2\alpha}} - \sum_{j \neq 1} a^{1j}(x, t) \frac{\lambda x_j}{2s} \frac{c(S^\alpha - s^\alpha)}{s^\alpha} \\ &\quad - \partial_i(a^{ij} \partial_j \varphi).\end{aligned}$$

Since $c \leq x_1^{1+\epsilon/8}$, from the decay of ∇a^{ij} it follows that $|\partial_i(a^{ij} \partial_j \varphi)| \lesssim 1$. If we choose

$$\begin{aligned}F(x, t) &= \frac{\lambda}{16s^2} \sum_{i,j \neq 1} (2\delta_{ij} - \lambda a^{ij}(x, t)) x_i x_j - \frac{c\alpha S^\alpha x_1}{s^{\alpha+1}} \\ &\quad - a^{11}(x, t) \frac{c^2(S^\alpha - s^\alpha)^2}{s^{2\alpha}} - \sum_{j \neq 1} a^{1j}(x, t) \frac{\lambda x_j}{2s} \frac{c(S^\alpha - s^\alpha)}{s^\alpha},\end{aligned}$$

then for large b ,

$$2b \geq H \geq b/2$$

implying the positivity of the gradient term.

Consider four terms of $(H + \partial_t)F$ corresponding to four terms of F .

$$(1) \quad I_1 := \left(\frac{1}{2}Hs - 1\right) \frac{\lambda}{8s^3} \sum_{i,j \neq 1} (2\delta_{ij} - \lambda a^{ij}(X, t)) x_i x_j - \sum_{i,j \neq 1} \partial_t a^{ij} x_i x_j \geq b|x'|^2$$

for large b .

(2)

$$I_2 := \left(\frac{\alpha + 1}{s} - H\right) \frac{c\alpha S^\alpha x_1}{s^{\alpha+1}} \geq \frac{c\alpha^2 S^\alpha x_1}{4s^{\alpha+1}} \geq \frac{1}{8}c\alpha^2 x_1$$

if $\alpha \geq 4b$.

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} I_3 : &= \left(\frac{2\alpha}{s} - H\right) \frac{a^{11}(x, t)c^2(S^\alpha - s^\alpha)^2}{s^{2\alpha}} + \frac{2a^{11}\alpha(S^\alpha - s^\alpha)}{s^{\alpha+1}} - \\ &\quad - \partial_t a^{11}(x, t) \frac{c^2(S^\alpha - s^\alpha)^2}{s^{2\alpha}} \geq \frac{\lambda\alpha c^2(S^\alpha - s^\alpha)^2}{s^{2\alpha}}, \end{aligned}$$

again if $\alpha \geq 4b$.

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} I_4 : &= -a^{1j}(x, t) \frac{\lambda c x_j}{2} \left(-\frac{(\alpha + 1)S^\alpha}{s^{\alpha+2}} + \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{H(S^\alpha - s^\alpha)}{s^{\alpha+1}} \right) \\ &\quad - \partial_t a^{1j}(x, t) \frac{\lambda c x_j}{2} \frac{S^\alpha - s^\alpha}{s^{\alpha+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since we are assuming $a_\infty^{1j} = 0$, $|a^{1j}(x, t)| \lesssim \langle x \rangle^{-\epsilon}$, hence

$$|I_4| \leq 2^\alpha \alpha c |x'| \langle x \rangle^{-\epsilon} + |\partial_t a^{1j}(x, t)| \frac{\lambda c |x'|}{2} \frac{S^\alpha - s^\alpha}{s^{\alpha+1}}$$

Recall that $c \leq R^{1+\epsilon/8} \leq x_1^{1+\epsilon/8}$, hence the first term is bounded by $\frac{1}{4}(I_1 + I_2)$. Also, by dilation, we can assume $|\partial_t a^{ij}| \leq C \ll 1$, so that the second term is bounded by $\frac{1}{4}(I_1 + I_3)$. Thus,

$$|I_4| \leq \frac{I_1}{2} + \frac{I_2 + I_3}{4}.$$

From these estimates, we obtain

$$(H + \partial_t)F \geq \frac{I_1 + I_2}{2} \geq \frac{1}{32}(b|x'|^2 + c\alpha^2 x_1).$$

As an approximation of F , we choose

$$\begin{aligned} F_0(x, t) &= \frac{\lambda}{16s^2} \sum_{i,j \neq 1} (2\delta_{ij} - \lambda a^{ij}(X, t)) x_i x_j - \frac{c\alpha S^\alpha x_1}{s^{\alpha+1}} \\ &\quad - a^{11}(X, t) \frac{c^2(S^\alpha - s^\alpha)^2}{s^{2\alpha}} - \sum_{j \neq 1} a^{1j}(X, t) \frac{\lambda x_j}{2s} \frac{c(S^\alpha - s^\alpha)}{s^\alpha}, \end{aligned}$$

where $X = (R, 0, \dots, 0)$. Simple calculation shows that

$$|\Delta F_0| \lesssim \langle x \rangle^{-1-\epsilon} (|x'| + c) + 1 \lesssim 1$$

and

$$|\langle A \nabla (F - F_0), \nabla \log G \rangle| \lesssim \langle x \rangle^{-1-\epsilon} (|x'| + c)^3 + R^{-\epsilon} (|x'| + c)^2 \lesssim R^{-\epsilon/2} (b|x'|^2 + c\alpha^2 x_1).$$

(the implicit constants depend on λ but not on R).

It follows that for large R ,

$$M_0 = (\partial_t + H)F + \Delta F_0 - \langle A \nabla (F - F_0), \nabla \log G \rangle \gtrsim b|x'|^2 + c\alpha^2 x_1.$$

We use Cauchy-Schwarz to control the remaining term

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}} u \langle A \nabla u, \nabla (F - F_0) \rangle G dx dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{4} \int u^2 M_0 G dx dt + \frac{b}{4} \int |\nabla u|^2 G dx dt.$$

As $|F| \lesssim |x'|^2 + R^{2+\epsilon}$, the lemma is proved. \square

REFERENCES

1. L. Escauriaza, F. J. Fernández, and S. Vessella, *Doubling properties of caloric functions*, Appl. Anal. **85** (2006), no. 1-3, 205–223. MR MR2198840 (2006k:35121)
2. L. Escauriaza, C. E. Kenig, G. Ponce, and L. Vega, *Decay at infinity of caloric functions within characteristic hyperplanes*, Math. Res. Lett. **13** (2006), no. 2-3, 441–453. MR MR2231129
3. ———, *On uniqueness properties of solutions of Schrödinger equations*, Comm. Partial Differential Equations **31** (2006), no. 10-12, 1811–1823. MR MR2273975
4. L. Escauriaza, G. Seregin, and V. Šverák, *Backward uniqueness for parabolic equations*, Arch. Ration. Mech. Anal. **169** (2003), no. 2, 147–157. MR MR2005639 (2005j:35097)
5. ———, *Backward uniqueness for the heat operator in half-space*, Algebra i Analiz **15** (2003), no. 1, 201–214. MR MR1979722 (2004c:35153)
6. Luis Escauriaza and Francisco Javier Fernández, *Unique continuation for parabolic operators*, Ark. Mat. **41** (2003), no. 1, 35–60. MR MR1971939 (2004b:35136)
7. F. J. Fernandez, *Unique continuation for parabolic operators. II*, Comm. Partial Differential Equations **28** (2003), no. 9-10, 1597–1604. MR MR2001174 (2004i:35161)
8. C. E. Kenig, *Personal communication*.
9. O.A. Ladyzhenskaya, V.A. Solonnikov, and N.N. Uralceva, *Linear and quasilinear equations of parabolic type*, Translations of Mathematical Monographs, Amer. Math. Soc. (1968).
10. E. M. Landis and O. A. Oleĭnik, *Generalized analyticity and certain properties, of solutions of elliptic and parabolic equations, that are connected with it*, Uspehi Mat. Nauk **29** (1974), no. 2 (176), 190–206, Collection of articles dedicated to the memory of Ivan Georgievič Petrovskii(1901–1973), I. MR MR0402268 (53 #6089)

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, 5734 S. UNIVERSITY AVE., CHICAGO, IL 60637, USA

E-mail address: tu@math.uchicago.edu